

Descendre*

Revenir*

&

Monter*

Rentrer*

Sortir*

Passer*

Venir

Aller

Naître

Devenir

Entrer

Retourner

Tomber

Rester

Arriver

Mourir

Partir

* These verbs can also be conjugated with “avoir” instead of “être” when the subject of the sentence is doing something to another object or when the verb is used in a non-motion related sense.

For example:

J'ai descendu la fleur dehors. / I killed the flower outside.

Christina a sorti la poubelle. / Christina took out the trash.

Ils ont passés le temps à la plage. / They spent time at the beach.

Relative Clauses:

Qui vs. Que (who, whom, which or that)

Qui is used when the word following it is a verb, and que is used when followed by a noun or pronoun. Que becomes qu' before a silent h or a vowel.

For example:

Le professeur que tous les étudiants l'adorent.

La maison qui est en briques.

* When the verb of the relative clause is conjugated with avoir, the past participle agrees with “que” in gender and number.

For example:

Les jeunes filles qu'il a invitées.
Les fleurs que Marie a arrosées.

* When the verb of the relative clause is conjugated with être, the past participle agrees with qui in gender and number.

For example:

Les calculatrices qui sont tombées.

Durée
Guillevic

Courte est la journée,
Courts sont tous les jours.

Courte encore est l'heure.

Mais l'instant s'allonge
Qui a profondeur.

Duration
Guillevic

Brief is the daytime,
Brief are the days.

Brief too the hour.

But the moment lengthens
That has depth.